Table 8.10 Electric Utility Demand-Side Management Programs: Peakload Reductions, Energy Savings, and Costs, 1989-1998

Year	Actual Peakload Reductions [1] (megawatts)			Energy Savings (million kilowatthours)	Costs (thousand dollars [4])
	Load Management [2]	Energy Efficiency [3]	Total		
1989	NA	NA	12,463	14,672	872,935
1990	7,911	[5]5,793	13,704	20,458	1,177,457
1991	8,767	[5]6,852	15,619	24,848	1,803,773
1992	7,357	[5]9,847	17,204	35,563	2,348,094
1993	10,583	[5]12,486	23,069	45,294	2,743,533
1994	10,922	[5]14,079	25,001	52,483	2,715,657
1995	13,753	[5]15,807	29,561	57,421	2,421,261
1996	12,965	[5]16,928	29,893	61,842	1,902,197
1997	11,958	13,326	25,284	56,406	1,636,020
1998	13,640	13,591	27,231	49,167	1,420,920

[1] The actual reduction in peak load reflects the change in demand for electricity that results from a utility demand-side management program that is in effect at the time that the utility experiences its actual peak load as opposed to the potential installed peakload reduction capability. Differences between actual and potential peak reduction result from changes in weather, economic activity, and other variable conditions.

[2] Load Management includes programs such as Direct Load Control and Interruptible Load Control, and beginning in 1997, "other types" of demand-side management programs. Direct load control refers to program activities that can interrupt consumer load at the time of annual peak load by direct control of the utility system operator by interrupting power supply to individual appliances or equipment on consumer premises. This type of control usually involves residential consumers. Interruptible load refers to program activities that, in accordance with contractual arrangements, can interrupt consumer load at times of seasonal peak load by direct control of the utility system operator or by action of the consumer at the direct request of the system operator. It usually involves commercial and industrial consumers. In some instances, the load reduction may be affected by direct action of the system operator (remote tripping) after notice to the consumer in accordance with contractual provisions. "Other types" are programs that limit or shift peak loads from on-peak to off-peak time periods, such as space heating and water heating storage systems.

[3] Energy efficiency refers to programs that are aimed at reducing the energy used by specific end-use devices and systems, typically without affecting the services provided. These programs reduce overall electricity consumption, often without explicit consideration for the timing of program-induced savings. Such savings are generally achieved by substituting technically more advanced equipment to produce the same level of end-use services (e.g., lighting, heating, motor drive) with less electricity. Examples include high-efficiency appliances, efficient lighting programs, high-efficiency heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems or control modifications, efficient building design, advanced electric motor drives, and heat recovery systems.

[4] Nominal dollars.

[5] From 1989 to 1996, Energy Efficiency includes "other types" of demand-side management programs. Beginning in 1997, these programs are included under Load Management.

NA=Not available.

Web Page: http://www.eia.doe.gov/fuelelectric.html.

Sources: • 1989-1993—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Electric Power Annual 1993* (December 1994). • 1994 forward—EIA, *Electric Power Annual 1998, Volume II* (October 1999), Tables 45, 48, and 49.